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REPORT TABLED ON OPERATIONS OF THE M.S.A.

Important Phases of Administration and many Statistical results contained in Department of Justice report

IS COMPLETE SUMMARY

The report of Lieut. Colonel H. A. C. Machin, director of the Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, on the operation of the Military Service Act was tabled in the House of Commons on May 5 by the Honourable Arthur Meighen, Acting Minister of Justice. This report which gives in popular style a complete summary of the results achieved under the Military Service Act from the date of its enactment in the fall of 1917 to January 31, 1919, is divided into four parts.

Part 1 describes in narrative fashion the most important and interesting phases of the administration of the Act by the Department of Justice and discusses such matters as results obtained under the Act, the tribunal system, the 20-22 year old Class, the British-American Convention, defaulters, changes in regulations, interrelation of departments, etc.

Part I describes in narrative graphical charts accompanied by short descriptive paragraphs, gives the more important results accomplished under the Act in a manner that can be very quickly visualized.

Part III consists of thirty-one detailed statistical tables.

Part IV contains a short statement stressing the peculiar conditions encountered in each province from each of the thirteen registrars and deputy registrars appointed under the Act, to whom the report gives most of the credit for the effectiveness of the Act.

SOME RESULTS IN FIGURES.

In all the Military Service Act has made available for military service a total of 179,933 men, this number including all men transferred from civil to military control by the operations of the Act and physically fit at the time of such transfer, together with 26,225 physically fit men who had all exemptions refused and who, though on November 11, 1918, ready for instant call, had not been put under military control because the call of men under the Act

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TONNAGE BUILT IN CANADA, 1918.

The following is a preliminary statement, subject to revision, from the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the number and tonnage of vessels built in Canada during 1918:—

Wood—	Sail.	Steam.	Gas.
Number	81	43	18
Gross tonnage	34,042	86,479	9,757
Net tonnage	29,334	54,498	7,856
Steel—			
Number	—	79	—
Gross tonnage	—	135,004	—
Net tonnage	—	79,325	—
Totals.			
Number		223	
Gross tonnage		265,282	
Net tonnage		171,013	

The deadweight tonnage is 424,451.

NINE LABOUR CLAUSES IN THE PEACE TREATY

Minister gives text of labour principles for insertion on recommendation of the allied Labour Commission.

EIGHT HOUR DAY NAMED.

Hon. N. W. Rowell gave to the House of Commons on Monday, May 5, the text of the nine labour clauses in the peace treaty.

"The high contracting parties," said the statement, "recognizing that the well-being, physical, moral and intellectual, of industrial wage-earners is of supreme international importance, have framed permanent machinery asking that the League of Nations further this great end.

"They recognize that difference of climate, habits and customs, of economic opportunity and industrial tradition, make strict uniformity in the conditions of labour difficult of attainment. But, holding as they do that labour must not be regarded merely as an article of commerce, they think that there are methods and principles for the ratification of labour conditions which all industrial committees should endeavour to apply so far as their special circumstances will permit.

"Among these methods and principles the following seem to the high contracting parties to be of special urgent importance:—

"First — The guiding principle above enunciated that labour

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JUDGMENTS ARE GIVEN OUT IN SUPREME COURT

Long list of decisions rendered when court resumes on May 6 after Easter Recess.

B. C. CASE IS HEARD.

At the opening of the sittings of the Supreme Court on May 6 the following judgments were rendered:—

Ontario.

Shepard et al v. Glen Falls Insurance Company; Shepard et al v. British Dominion Insurance Company.—Appeals allowed with costs in each case, Chief Justice and Mignault J. dissenting, but costs of printing appeal case disallowed for violation of rules of this court.

The King v. British American Fish Corporation (Ex. Ap.).—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Canadian Steamship Lines, Limited, v. Grain Growers Export Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Treo Corset Company v. Dominion Corset Company.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington J. dissenting.

Tyrrell v. Tyrrell.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Porter v. Hydro-Electric.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington J. dissenting.

Canadian General Securities Company v. George.—Appeal allowed with costs here and in the Appellate Division and judgment of the trial judge restored.

Magill v. Moore.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington and Mignault JJ. dissenting.

Maritime Provinces.

Morse v. Kizer.—Appeal dismissed with costs, Idington J. dissenting.

Maritime Coal and Power Company v. Herdman.—Appeal allowed with costs, the Chief Justice and Anglin J. dissenting.

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BAR DOUKHOBORS, HUTTERITES AND MENNONITES

Order in Council passed on May 1st Prohibits the Entry to Canada of this Class of Immigrants owing to feeling in Dominion

VARIOUS REASONS GIVEN

From May 2 the entry to Canada of immigrants of the Doukhobor, Hutterite, and Mennonite class is prohibited by an Order in Council passed on May 1, as follows:—

Whereas the Minister of Immigration and Colonization reports that owing to conditions prevailing as the result of the war, a widespread feeling exists throughout the Dominion, and more particularly in Western Canada, that steps should be taken to prevent the entry to Canada of all persons who may be regarded as undesirable because, owing to their peculiar customs, habits, modes of living and methods of holding property, they are not likely to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time;

And whereas the Minister further reports that numerous representations have been received by the Department of Immigration and Colonization indicating that persons commonly known as Doukhobors, Hutterites, and Mennonites are of the class and character described and that consequently it is desirable to prohibit the entry to Canada of such:

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under the authority of Section 38 of the Immigration Act, Chapter 27, 9-10 Edward VII, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that:—

On and after the second day of May, 1919, and until further ordered, the entry to Canada of immigrants of the Doukhobor, Hutterite, and Mennonite class shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

CHARGES MADE AND CONVICTIONS IN 1917

According to the latest volume of Canadian Criminal Statistics, issued by the Dominion Statistician, Mr. R. H. Coats, during the year ending 30th September, 1917, there were 19,454 charges and 15,559 convictions for indictable offences in the several provinces of the Dominion, as compared with 23,942 charges and 19,160 convictions the year before, being a decrease of 4,488, or 18.75 per cent, for charges, and a decrease of 3,601, or 18.79 per cent, for convictions during the year.